

### IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace lines 5-20 on page 1 with the following amended paragraph.

In the course of years several methods have been developed for solvent-free application of polyurethanes in the preparation of coatings, films and the like. An overview of these methods is presented in WO-123451 and US 6544592. In this patent application an invention is described which caused a breakthrough in the development of high solid systems. This invention describes a process for the preparation of coatings in which a mixture of a polyisocyanate-, polyeepoxide-, polyanhydride-, or polyketone-functional compound and a compound containing a reactive hydrogen, which mixture is not reactive at room temperature, is applied onto a substrate, whereafter the mixture reacts at elevated temperatures from 30 ~~50~~-300°C. The compound containing a reactive hydrogen is a solid, which may be present in the mixture as a fine powder or as a dispersion in a medium.

Please replace lines 18-38 on page 2 and lines 1-2 on page 3 with the following amended paragraph.

According to the present invention there is provided a process for the preparation of a coating, coated substrate, adhesive, film, sheet and the like, in which process a coating mixture which comprises a reactive system of, a polyisocyanate-functional, polyketone- functional, polyeepoxide-functional, polyanhydride- functional and/or polycyclic carbonate-functional compound or polymer and, a dispersion or fine powder of a compound containing a reactive hydrogen, which mixture is not or low-reactive at room temperature, is applied onto a substrate at ambient temperature, resulting in a substrate coated with the coating mixture, followed by reacting the compounds mentioned above by elevating the temperature, characterized, in that the reaction temperature which is 50 to 300 °C which is maintained for 1 to 20 min without selected additives is adjusted to a temperature which is 3-50 °C lower in the same reaction time and ~~consequently the reaction rate can be adjusted as desired by the addition of an additive to the~~ coating mixture, or to one of the reactants of the coating mixture prior to the mixing with the

other component, and in which optionally another reactive system is present and both systems are essentially reacted as a sequential two-step reaction while between these reaction steps the coating is remoulded. Such a remoulding may be the application of a grain or a fold.

Please replace lines 14-17 on page 3 with the following amended paragraph

Usually the additive is water, acid, base, a metal catalyst, a solvent, a polyisocyanate-functional compound, a polyketone-functional compound, a melamine and/or a surfactant.

Please remove paragraphs beginning on line 38 one page 3 that starts with "Surprisingly it appeared" and ending on line 22 on page 7 with the word "complete".

Please replace lines 23-33 on page 7 with the following amended paragraph.

The use of polyhydrazides, polysemicarbazides and carbodihydrazide is advantageous for several reasons, both in the protected form as well as in the pure form. In the first place, in the reaction with polyisocyanates very strong, resistant and non-yellowing films are obtained. Unlike aliphatic or aromatic polyamines these compounds do not have a penetrating smell and they are not corrosive. An important advantage, particularly with respect to aromatic polyamines, is that the polyhydrazides, polysemicarbazides or carbodihydrazide are not mutagenic and/or carcinogenic.

Please remove paragraphs beginning on line 34 on page 7 beginning with the word "According to the process" and ending on line 17 of page 9 with the word "additives".

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 37 of page 9 and ending at line 30 of page 10 with the following paragraph:

The following abbreviations and commercial names will be used in the examples:

HDI : 1,6-hexanediisocyanate

TDI : 2, 4-toluenediisocyanate or 2, 6-toluenediisocyanate or mixtures of these isomers

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IPDI	:	3-isocyanatomethyl-3, 5, 5-trimethyl- cyclohexylisocyanate
Des W	:	4, 4'-diisocyanatocyclohexylmethane
N-3300	:	Desmodur® N-3300; a <u>triseocyanurate polyisocyanate</u> based on HDI from Bayer®
ADH	:	adipic dihydrazide
CDH	:	carbodihydrazide
Triton™ X-100	:	non-ionic emulsifier obtainable from Union Carbide®
Marlipal® O 13/120	:	non-ionic emulsifier obtainable from Condea®
Aerosol® OT 100	:	anionic emulsifier obtainable from Cytec™
Synperonic®	:	Synperonic® PE-L62/LF; a block polymer of ethylene- and propyleneglycol obtainable from PUK™
Bisoflex® TOT	:	a polyester obtainable from Laporte™
PEC-205	:	a polyketonediol obtainable from Neoresins®
NMP	:	N-methylpyrrolidinone
MEK	:	methylethylketone (butanone)
EtOAc	:	ethyl acetate
DMM	:	dimethyl ether of dipropyleneglycol
EAP	:	ethyl-acid phosphate
DABCO	:	diaminobicyclo-octanoate
DBTL	:	dibutyltin laureate
SA	:	stoichiometric amount